

The Intelligencer.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Entered at the Lexington postoffice as second class mail matter.

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Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

The kidnapping and holding for ransom of Miss Stone, an American missionary, by bandits of either Turkey or Bulgaria, has stirred up the entire civilized world in a manner that it has seldom been agitated before. Both these governments deny that the outrage was committed by their subjects, but at the same time they claim to be using all the means in their power to have the prisoner returned to her people. The bandits, speaking through an agent at Constantinople, want \$110,000, otherwise they will either force Miss Stone to marry one of their number or torture and murder her.

Of course international law is a tender thing to deal with, but we believe that if the American government could see its way clear to the issuance of an ultimatum to these pestiferous powers that if Miss Stone is not promptly liberated our naval dogs of war will be turned loose upon them it would go far toward bringing them to their senses. If the large ransom demanded is paid now similar incidents will occur over and over again; the precedent established will be a most dangerous one. No American citizen will be free from molestation while traveling abroad and our people will become the helpless prey to the lawless classes of other countries.

For years past Turkey has been a blur upon the map of the civilized world and Bulgaria is little better. If these powers could be wiped out it would be a victory for both humanity and decency.

This "wiping out" process can be promptly and effectively attended to by this government if a loophole can be found through the troublous maze of international law and we adhere to the belief that a sound flogging would go further in the direction of good to these governments than the paying of money to their lawless subjects who outrage Columbia by laying violent hands upon her innocent subjects. Station the Oregon, the Indiana and other American vessels off Constantinople and say to the Turk, "render unto us our subject," and it is safe to say that a settlement of this much vexed Stone question would be effected at once.

A COMMENDABLE VERDICT.

The jury that convicted Bud Taylor of the murder of Ruth Nollard in the criminal court of Jackson county paid a debt it owed to society and is entitled to the thanks and good opinion of every law-abiding citizen.

The defense set up by the attorneys for the murderer was insanity and for several months past Taylor has played well his part. In addition, his mother, aged and feeble, told with faltering voice of his weak mental condition from the witness stand, and the wife from whom he had been divorced came from another state to swear that he was an epileptic and not responsible for his acts.

But all this did not suffice to offset the evidence of the state which showed conclusively that a crime was never more deliberately planned than was the murder of this defenseless girl while walking along one of the streets of Kansas City. Every move that led up to the tragedy was cautiously made by Taylor and bore more the mark of the shrewd schemer than the man of diseased mind.

If ever a man under the laws of Missouri deserved death on the gallows that man is Taylor and the quicker he is hanged and gotten out of the way the better. Society demands the removal of all such criminals.

The LEXINGTON INTELLIGENCER is now an eight page, six-column paper, well printed, well edited and enjoying a good patronage. It was one of the last papers in the state to quit the old nine column, four page style, and the improvement is very marked.—Jackson Examiner.

The LEXINGTON INTELLIGENCER has made some decided improvements recently that should be appreciated by the readers of and advertisers in that splendid paper.—Hardin News.

The LEXINGTON INTELLIGENCER appears this week in greatly improved form. It is now a six-column quarto, printed on a high grade of paper.—Marshall Democrat-News.

NO NATIONAL BANK NOW.

President Roosevelt did a very graceful and appropriate thing when he appointed Mr. Ridgely, of Illinois, comptroller of the treasury in accordance with the desire of the late president. While the gentleman doubtless owes his appointment to the influence of his father-in-law rather than to any ability of his own, he will doubtless fill the position satisfactorily to his party. However, in his ambition to re-establish the long discredited national bank he can hardly hope to receive encouragement, even from his own party associates, says the Indianapolis Sentinel.

During the first half century of the republic the national bank question was debated at intervals and invariably the democratic party opposed the bank on the ground that it gave too much power to the moneyed interest. When Andrew Jackson, soon after his first inauguration, called the attention of congress to the fact that the national bank charter would soon expire, he signaled the beginning of the most bitterly contested political battle in American history. The plutocratic element immediately enlisted the co-operation of the whig party, which was under the leadership of Clay and Webster. It realized that a fight was inevitable, and long before the expiration of the charter it began a campaign through the press to poison the people against the administration. Jackson was placed at a disadvantage during the early stages of the fight because of the mediocrity of the democratic leaders in congress. Thos. H. Benton conducted the fight against the bank and was a host in himself, but had practically no support. During Jackson's first administration the question was thoroughly canvassed by the people, and in his campaign for re-election the national bank became the paramount issue. The bank resorted to coercion, intimidation, falsehood—every scheme known to political rascality—but failed to overcome the popularity of Jackson. During the second term the fight was continued with increased fury and resulted in the downfall of the banks.

The administration of Martin Van Buren is celebrated chiefly for just one thing—the establishment of the sub-treasury. Van Buren went into the white house with the reputation of being a subtle politician. He soon proved himself to be a brainy, courageous and patriotic statesman. It is conceded by all political scientists and historians that the establishment of the sub-treasury was one of the most masterful strokes of statesmanship in American history. At first Van Buren practically stood alone in his advocacy of the measure. Gradually he secured the co-operation of the democracy. Upon the expiration of his term he was accorded a renomination. The logic of events should have made the sub-treasury the paramount issue in 1840. The whigs, however, were unwilling to conduct a campaign of reason. They refused to discuss issues. Clay struck the whig keynote when he said: "This is no time for argument." With log cabins and hard cider, with "sound and fury signifying nothing," the whigs swept everything before them, and Van Buren paid the penalty of his greatness.

When the whigs went into power they repealed the sub-treasury bill, but four years later it was again passed and no administration has yet dared to again repeal the measure. The national bank has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The fact that Ridgely's grandfather was an officer in the bank that was exposed and destroyed by General Jackson will hardly appear as sufficient cause for its re-establishment now. The new comptroller would better look to the future and let the past alone.

MR. ALGER'S ANGER.

General R. A. Alger's book is out at last and it is apparent that the ex-secretary of war would be better off and stand better in the opinions of his countrymen if he had never written it. It is simply a rehash of Spanish American war incidents, known to every schoolboy in the country, with a lot of venom and spite work thrown in.

One of General Alger's greatest mistakes lies in the fact that he cannot understand that the "politician out" is not as great as the "politician in"—in other words, that people generally are slow to pick up the quarrels of a "back number" official. This may be sometimes unjust, but it is nevertheless true, for in politics nothing succeeds like success.

In his book General Alger severely criticises General Miles, and if his assertions are based upon fact the official head of the army is out of place in the responsible position he now holds. However, Mr. Alger manifests alarm-

ing symptoms of political dyspepsia and mayhap overdraws as to General Miles. The Michigander should remember that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

A NEWSPAPER IN FACT.

The INTELLIGENCER invites attention to its value as a county newspaper this week and promises that this standard of excellence shall be maintained. A search of our columns will bring to your observation a table under the caption, "School Moneys Apportioned." It shows the amount that goes to each of the districts in the county and of course contains information of interest to the tax payer.

And then in the county court proceedings, printed exclusively in the INTELLIGENCER, on the first page of this issue, will be found the apportionment of the surplus money in the road fund and the exact amount that goes to each road district.

It takes both time and trouble to compile these figures, but it is the mission of the county newspaper to give to its readers such facts as these tables contain.

If you would keep posted on county affairs place your name on the INTELLIGENCER'S subscription list.

WILL CONTINUE TO HOWL.

An interview with Mr. Charles E. Morris, the New York expert accountant, who was sent to Missouri to look over the state's books, with a representative of the Chillicothe Constitution, will be found in another column of this issue of the INTELLIGENCER, and while it is to be hoped that such newspapers as the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and other republican sheets of lesser light will now cease their daily and weekly charges against democratic management in Missouri, it is safe to say that they will keep right on with their mean and truthless flings.

About the only way to treat these scurrilous sheets is with silent contempt. All their utterances bear the mark of untruth and nobody knows it better than the people of this state.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

P. D. Hastain, for a number of years one of Missouri's most prominent republican politicians, has settled at Anadarko, in the new Indian country, for the practice of law. Hastain was at one time mayor of Sedalia and did as much to push that town to the front as any other living man. At the time that capital removal was being agitated he stumped the state for Sedalia, traveled night and day and spent his own money. His knack of making friends won men to him wherever he went, and that without regard to politics. It seems strange that Sedalia would consent to give up so valuable a man and it can only be accounted for on the theory of general political ingratitude. May Hastain, barring politics, prove successful at his new home.

In the appointment of Judge Shep. Barclay to the vacancy on the bench of the St. Louis court of appeals, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Henry W. Bond, Governor Dockery made no mistake. Judge Barclay is one of Missouri's most eminent jurists and has hosts of friends throughout the state who rejoice at his recent preferment.

In this senatorial district Boone county holds important rank, says the Columbia Statesman. So that it is possible we may have two candidates for state senator. Hon. C. J. Walker has removed from St. Charles county to Boone, and will be a candidate for re-election. Friends of Hon. Wellington Gordon, of Columbia, are urging him to make the race and he is considering the matter. Our friends in the eastern end of the district will likely claim that as Boone is new in the district she has no claims. This is twaddle and amounts to nothing.

Another vigorous stir of the Jackson county pot of political burgeo has been made resulting in a threat on the part of the so-called Pendergast faction of the democratic party to punish Judge Gates in his race for the supreme bench, all on account of a recent decision rendered by him on the circuit bench. Judge Gates' enemies now say they will bring out Judge Slover for the supreme bench which will, to say the least, mean a divided delegation from Jackson county.

However, this piece of intelligence should startle no one. Such reports from the warring factions of Jackson county are decidedly too common to create a panic.

Col. Dick Dalton, who came dangerously near securing the democratic nomination for governor of Missouri a few years ago and for which escape

the people have every reason to return earnest thanks, has bobbed up again. The colonel claims to be a great single-taxer—so great, in fact, that he proclaimed himself bigger than the authorities of his home county, Ralls, by refusing to pay taxes on personal property. The county collector, however, forgetting Col. Dalton's greatness, levied upon a valuable horse, whereupon he of the vine clad hills and many political summersaults came to time and paid up. It was ever thus with the great colonel. You only need to pinch him to make him squeal.

Of the seventeen holdover state senators who will cast a vote for a United States senator to succeed George G. Vest it is encouraging to know that all are democrats with the exception of five—and that the seat of one of the five, Jesse L. Jewell, of Jackson county, is being contested. The list of holdover senators will be found appended:

William E. Stubbs, D., first district.
Frank Costello, D., third district.
Jesse L. Jewell, R., fifth district.
Charles W. Clarke, R., seventh district.

Thos. L. Rubey, D., ninth district.
M. R. K. Biggs, D., eleventh district.

H. Clay Heather, D., thirteenth district.
Ernest D. Martin, D., fifteenth district.

Nick M. Bradley, D., seventeenth district.

William P. Sullivan, R., nineteenth district.

George T. Lee, D., twenty-first district.

John E. Marshall, D., twenty-third district.

Buell L. Matthews, R., twenty-fifth district.

E. M. Zevely, D., twenty-seventh district.

Charles A. Smith, R., twenty-ninth district.

John P. Collins, D., thirty-first district.

William J. Schoenlau, D., thirty-third district.

Some newspaper friend mentioned the name of Walter Williams, of the Columbia Herald, as a candidate for congress and the popularity of the suggestion is manifesting itself in all quarters. The newspaper fraternity is almost a unit for the Columbia editor.

The INTELLIGENCER has no idea that Walter Williams will consent to run for congress, but the endorsements he is receiving at the hands of his fellow editors should be highly gratifying to him. At the same time it is not strange that he should be held in such high esteem. He is deserving of every good word that has been spoken of him.

A SPLENDID APPOINTMENT.

County Collector Fulkerson has made no mistake in naming Charles Lyons as the attorney to collect the delinquent taxes of the county and the county court committed no error in confirming the appointment. Mr. Lyons is in every way qualified for the work thus placed in his hands and will do his full duty in the premises. And this is a matter of no small importance to Lafayette county. All should bear their just proportion of taxation and the man who pays demands that the "other fellow" shall not escape. The INTELLIGENCER congratulates both Collector Fulkerson and the county court on the appointment of Mr. Lyons.

The Boers are making things very interesting for the British in South Africa. The followers of Uncle Kruger seem by no means to be licked, judging from late reports. It is a hard matter to conquer a people who are struggling for liberty and to keep themselves from the clutches of tyrannic oppressors. The Valley Forge incident in the history of our own country is a case in point.

The Fillipinos seem still to be very much in evidence, although republican newspapers persist in saying that the war is over. Spain fought these same islanders four hundred years and then sold the United States the job of continuing the conflict indefinitely for \$20,000,000. It was a clear case of selling us a gold brick.

GOVERNOR STONE'S landlord at St. Louis raised the rent on him and the candidate for United States senator promptly moved out to Ferguson, a suburban town. Mr. Stone evidently didn't like the prizing process.

Mrs. Roosevelt won't stand for colored help at the White house, and President Roosevelt is appointing Southern democrats to office. What will happen next?

CLOAKS, FURS, SKIRTS

Look to us to supply your needs in these important items. We'll disappoint you. This is cloak weather. There's a snap to the room will yield you a full 100 cents' worth of satisfaction; just easy to write 150 cents, but we want to be honest in our statements honesty breeds confidence.

Ladies' Box Coats,

Of good quality Melton, neatly stitched, lined with mer-

Ladies' Box Coats,

Made of good grades of kersey, beaver and venetian cloth, tight fitting back, lined with fine quality mercerized satin, high roll collar and fashionable sleeve. A coat that in most

Ladies' Box Coats,

Made 27 inches long, of good English kersey, lined throughout with silk, neatly trimmed with tailor stitching, new high roll collar, half fitting back and cuff sleeve.

Price, \$7.50.

Ladies' 42-Inch Automobile,

Made of all wool kersey, tailor stitched, collar and lapels lined with splendid quality mercerized serge, high roll collar and cuff sleeve. \$10.00

Ladies' Automobile, 42 inches long, of the best quality of all wool kersey, trimmed with Panne velvet applique, lined with best Skinner satin, colors light tan and castor.

Price, \$15 and \$19.50.

Ladies' Box Coats,

Made of the best English kersey, lined with Skinner satin, made with plain or yoke back, high roll collar; comes in black, castor, gray, tan.

The Price, \$10.00.

Furs.

We show a very large line of them this year, in both Neck Scarf and long and short, and also in Collarettes.

Coney Collarettes, lined with mercerized satin, only \$2.00. Electric Seal Collarettes at \$1.98. Better qualities of sable, chilla, stone martin, imitation beaver, at \$2.25, \$2.98, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$6.50 and \$8.00.

THE NECK SCARF we have in all the different furs and from 98c for a short Coney scarf up to \$8.00. At \$2.48 and \$4.98 we have some especially good values in electric seal chinchilla, stone martin, sable and imitation beaver scarfs.

Children's Jackets.

Navy blue satinette, made with wide collar, neatly trimmed with braid; ages 6 to 14. Price \$1.00.

Children's Box Coats.

Of good quality, beaver collar and cuffs, trimmed with braid, colors castor and navy. Price \$1.00.

Dress Skirts.

Black brocaded Dress Skirts, well made, a good skirt at the price. Plain black serge Dress Skirts, nicely made and as cheap as you could get the material.

Black flannel suiting Dress Skirts, made with flared bottom and neatly trimmed with three rows of satin and corded. Price \$1.00.

At \$4.98 we have several good numbers that are away under the regular value; the cloths are serge and venetians and trimmed with satin and taffeta; the colors are black, blue, brown and castor.

At \$7.00 and \$10.00 we have some very swell garments in brocade, venetians and taffetta silks, all made and trimmed in the latest style.

Fredendall & Wilson

Missouri has made a bad record during the past several days. Three horrible murders have been committed and in each a woman was killed. Lafayette county furnished one of these bloody incidents.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY on Tuesday of this week ended his active connection with the United States navy on account of old age. And thus passes one of the world's greatest sea fighters and naval heroes.

THE American cup again stays here, the yacht Columbia having defeated the English yacht, Shamrock, "three straights."

As yet nothing important has developed through the Schley court inquiry. It seems still to be the opinion of the American people that Schley and the Brooklyn were in the killin' while Sampson and the New York were not. Schley's talk of "loop" seems to have been decidedly effective.

THE INTELLIGENCER was represented at the Old Men's Club meeting, Anville by Judge John E. Ryan and unintentionally failed to give credit for his work last week. We have received several complimentary criticisms of Judge Ryland's work that occasion.